

*Reply of Government.*—The cases of patels and shanbhogs are not identical. In the case of patels the office is chiefly sought for on account of the honour it confers and they should not therefore attach much importance to the potgi. There seems to be some hardship to shanbhogs under the existing rules. The Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Survey will be requested to consider the question as to how the hardship complained of, *viz.*, that according to the existing rules several shanbhogs do not receive adequate remuneration, may be removed and submit proposals to Government.

SUBJECT NO. 82.

Joint hakdar patels and shanbhogs to be permitted to work by rotation.

Mr. B. Sitaramaiya, Chikmagalur Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—When there is more than one registered hakdar Patel and shanbhog for the same office, they should be allowed to do the duties by rotation.

*Reply of Government.*—In passing the Village Offices Regulation, this has been finally decided to be inexpedient and the question cannot be reconsidered.

SUBJECT NO. 83.

A single Patel for the entire achkat of a tank.

Mr. Huchiregowda, Gubbi Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—There should be one Patel only for the entire garden, wet or *neersardi* lands under a tank without regard to the question whether they belong to one and the same village or to different villages; and all maps should be rectified accordingly.

Under the existing system, it is not the Patel who is entrusted with the maintenance of the headworks and the distribution of water that is entitled to have the water rate on lands irrigated by the tank included in the revenue for the calculation of the potgi due to him, but the Patel in whose village the lands on which the water rate is paid are situated has the water rate included in the revenue on which his potgi is calculated. The member spoke with special reference to the Kadaba-Amanikere in the Tumkur Taluk and represented how difficult it was to make a proper distribution of water and maintain the tank owing to there being a large number of patels responsible for it.

MR. RAMANUJA IYENGAR:—The proposal is impracticable. It will not only interfere with vested hereditary rights but in the case of tanks having a large revenue it will be impossible for one Patel to discharge the duties satisfactorily. He will not also have sufficient influence to collect all the raiyats together when there is danger to the tank or get the maintenance work done. The difficulties brought to notice in the case of the Kadaba-Amanikere tank are due to factions in the villages.

Mr. M. Venkatramayya also spoke against the proposition.

*Reply of Government.*—It is not possible to give effect to the proposal consistently with the proper maintenance of the tank and the distribution of water without violating hereditary rights. The best remedy for the inconveniences complained of will be provided by the Tank Panchayet Regulation, which is under consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 84.

- (a) Appointment and remuneration of totis and talaris.

Messrs. A. Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; Nadig Bhas-kara Rao, Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Rama Rao, Sorab Taluk; Venkanna, Molakalmuru Taluk; Parvatappa, Holalkere Taluk, Mudlagiri Rao, Jagalur Taluk, Srinivas Sitaram Kulkarni, Harihar Sub-Taluk; Syed Sab, Baji Rao Sindhe, Kankanhalli Taluk, Shanbhog Naraharaiya, and Channa Lingappa, Nelamangala Taluk.

- (b) Miras to village servants in jodi villages.

Mr. Surappa, Tumkur Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.* (a)—1. As there are no talaris in many villages, one may be appointed for each village or at least one for each firka. Totis also may be employed for each village.

Some villages have sufficient inam lands assigned to these servants, others hardly enough, while some have none at all. As much difficulty is felt in procuring the services of these servants for Government duties, arrangements may be made to give them miras or cash remuneration.

2. The totis and talaris may be paid in cash instead of in kind. The amount required for payment to these servants may be levied from the raiyats along with the land revenue. Some villages have no totis and talaris attached to them. This causes much inconvenience to Government work. The rule that miras at the rate of three seers per acre should be given to these servants works hardly on big land-holders; when a reduction of this rate was proposed in 1906, it was said that the matter would be referred to the Survey Commissioner.

For want of totis and talaris, the patels in the malnad are very heavily worked and they find it very difficult to regularly submit their reports and accounts and to attend to the regular collection of land revenue from the raiyats. It is therefore prayed that in every village in the malnad, a toti and a talari may be appointed by Government as in the case of maidan villages.

3. The *Istiharnama* prescribing the rates of miras to totis and talaris was read out at the Resurvey Settlement to the raiyats present at the time and they were given to understand that the order would be in force for 30 years. The raiyats holding dry lands feel it hard to pay the miras at the prescribed rate of three seers per acre to each of the several classes of village servants, as in these seasons of scarcity, they do not always get a proper yield from their lands. The talaris and totis have consequently to resort to the revenue courts for filing suits against defaulting raiyats, and this enhances the burden on the raiyats. As it is not easy to pay miras in kind, it may be ordered to be paid in money at one anna per rupee of the kadayam each raiyat pays to Government.

A cess of 6 pies per acre may be levied and the amount thus collected paid to the village servants direct from the Treasury.